

CARLTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

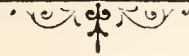
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

*STAFFORD & Co., Limited, Printers,
Netherfield, Notts.; and London.*

Carlton Urban District Council.



Chairman :

MR. JOHN LEWIN.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. JOHN THOS. PEARSON.

MR. WILLIAM BRETTE

„ ARTHUR CROSS

„ CHARLES DUNK

„ HERBERT FLETCHER

„ JOHN GRETTON

„ WILLIAM HALLAM

MR. THOMAS HUCKERBY

„ WILLIAM HUCKERBY

„ EDWARD KNIGHT

„ WALTER PEPLOW

„ WILLIAM PRICE

„ JOHN STANTON

MR. ALEXANDER GEORGE WALKDEN (now retired).

Clerk :

MR. E. L. MANNING.

Treasurer :

MR. HENRY RUSSELL.

Engineer and Surveyor :

MR. J. C. HALLER, C.E.

Medical Officer of Health :

MR. J. T. KNIGHT, M.R.C.S.

Inspector of Nuisances :


MR. J. E. TRUMAN.

Collector :

MR. W. PECK.

Librarian :

MR. H. J. HOPKINSON.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29092711>

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARLTON.

GENTLEMEN,

In my last Annual Report I referred to the absence of proper drainage in an important part of the district, viz., the Thorneywood, Carnarvon, and Porchester Estates. I am now, therefore, pleased to state that the sewerage of the Thorneywood Estate has been completed, the old cesspools have been abolished, and the houses connected with the new sewer. According to the Surveyor's report the Porchester and Carnarvon Estates will, in a few months' time, be in the same favourable condition. Cesspools are undoubtedly an abomination, and the fewer of these sometimes necessary evils the better for the inhabitants concerned. Even when frequently emptied and cleansed they are objectionable, the emptying being anything but a pleasant operation; but when allowed to overflow and regurgitate, as too often has been the case in the districts mentioned, they are a positive danger to health.

The making-up of private streets, which the Council has now under consideration, is very desirable, as some of the unfinished in the district are at times unhealthy quagmires.

We may congratulate ourselves on an exemption from Small-pox during the year, but the almost ever-present Diphtheria is to be regretted. As usual, there have been more cases of the latter in Netherfield than Carlton. In Netherfield the proportion of school-children is greater, and the storm water drainage system is far from perfect ; the difficulty arising from its low-level position. This difficulty, I am afraid, cannot altogether be got rid of. Perhaps ventilating shafts in connection with the surface as well as the sewer drains might cause some improvement. Measles, which is a non-notifiable infectious disease, has proved the most formidable malady, on account of its mortality. Further information and comment respecting these diseases may be found under their respective headings in my report and the tables at the end.

I have frequently referred to what I consider so unsatisfactory with regard to the pail system, more especially the uncleansed pails in constant use ; such must, in my opinion, harbour an abundance of disease-producing germs or microbes, and are insanitary and inimical to vigorous health, particularly in hot weather. Insects may actually carry the germs, so conveniently placed, to one's food, and the atmosphere in the immediate neighbourhood is palpably anything but improved. On the score of decency, too, I venture to say they are objectionable. Reverting for one moment to the subject of Diphtheria, and granting that, as stated by great authorities, it is acquired by personal infection, yet unhealthy surroundings will undoubtedly cause devitalization of individuals and make them more susceptible to

infection. The fact that Diphtheria and other infectious diseases are so frequently associated with insanitation goes to prove that they are at least fostered, if not actually communicated, thereby. It is noteworthy that every house that I have visited on account of Diphtheria was furnished with a pail closet, though, I must admit, this may not be of much significance, as the majority of houses in the district are so supplied.

The above remarks also apply to another infectious disease, Erysipelas, which has been but too prevalent.

The chief water supply of the district is all that could be desired. There is a good pressure, and it is of excellent quality, being provided by the Nottingham Corporation.

A handsome new Free Library with Reading Room, etc., has been erected in a good position from plans prepared by Mr. J. C. Haller, C.E., the Surveyor and Engineer to the Council. These buildings, together with the projected Fire Station, will be very useful as well as ornamental.

Amongst the requirements which are still short of attainment in this populous district, are a Steam Disinfector, Refuse Destructor, Isolation Hospital for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, Recreation Grounds and Public Baths.

POPULATION.

Mr. Peck, Rate Collector, has again kindly furnished me with figures, enabling me to make estimates, which I hope are approximately correct, of the populations of the district and its two wards. At midsummer, there were in

Carlton 1,749, and Netherfield 1,391 houses, making a total of 3,140. Of these, 35 in Carlton and 65 in Netherfield were unoccupied, leaving a balance of occupied houses for Carlton of 1,714, and Netherfield 1,326. On applying the averages per house revealed at the 1901 census, viz., 4·5 for Carlton and 4·8 for Netherfield, the estimates of population are for Carlton 7,713, and Netherfield 6,365, the total for the whole district being 14,078. Of course, it is understood that the Porchester, Carnarvon and Thorneywood Estates are included in the Carlton division. These figures show an increase of population on the previous year for the whole district of 847, for Carlton 635, and Netherfield 212. The natural increase of population, that is excess of births over deaths, has been for the whole district 238, for Carlton 103, and Netherfield 135. Although there were 11 more births in Carlton than Netherfield, the mortality of the former, as usual, has been greater than that of the latter. An explanation of the increase of population is found in the large number of new houses which have been and are being erected; as will be seen in the Surveyor's report, plans for 183 dwelling-houses have been passed during 1905, of which 133 were situated in Carlton and 50 in Netherfield; in 1904, plans for 164 houses were approved, 111 in Carlton and 53 in Netherfield.

BIRTHS.

In the whole district there were 403 births registered, 203 males and 200 females, a very level state of things. In Carlton there were 207 births, 112 males and 95 females, and in Netherfield 91 males and 105 females, the

males having been more numerous in the former and the females in the latter, reversing the order of 1904, when there were 11 more females than males in Carlton, and 12 more males than females in Netherfield. Notwithstanding the large increase of population, there were 2 less births in the district than in 1904, the birth rate having been 28·62 in 1905, against 30·61 in 1904, and 31·16 the average for the previous 10 years, including 1904. The average number of births for the previous 10 years was 311, this being exceeded in 1905 by 92, but the birth rate has not kept pace with the increase of population. There were 17 illegitimate births, 13 in Carlton and 4 in Netherfield, about the same proportion as in former years. The birth rate for England and Wales during 1905 was 27·2.

DEATHS.

During the year, 165 deaths occurred, including 9 in institutions beyond the district. The total death rate was 11·72, and that of those who actually died in the district 11·08, the average for the previous decade having been 13·19. The number of deaths belonging to Carlton was 104, and Netherfield 61, the death rate of the former having been 13·48 and the latter 9·58, which are approximately the same as in 1904, when the rates were 13·56 and 9·26 respectively. The death rate for England and Wales in 1905 was 15·2, for 76 great towns 15·7, for 141 smaller towns 14·4, and for England and Wales, less the 217 towns, 14·9; so that, considering the character of the district, its death rate is comparatively low. There were 5 uncertified deaths, all in Carlton; and 6 deaths

due to accidents, 3 in each division. Of the total deaths 47 died under 1 year of age, 20 between 1 and 5 years, 7 between 5 and 15 years, 5 between 15 and 25 years, 41 between 25 and 65 years, and 45 over 65 years. Of the 45 old people over 65 years of age, only 8 belonged to Netherfield, which will fully account for the difference in the death rates of the two divisions.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 47 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 17 of which succumbed within one month from birth. The causes of these infants' deaths were: Measles 4, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 3, Diarrhœa 1, Gastritis and Gastro-intestinal Catarrh 3, Premature Birth 4, Congenital Defect 1, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus 12, Tuberculous Meningitis 1, Tuberculous Peritonitis 1, other Tuberculous diseases 2, Convulsions 6, Bronchitis 2, Laryngitis 1, Pneumonia 4, and other causes 1. From this list it will be seen that 9 deaths were due to Zymotic Diseases, of which Measles caused 4 and Whooping Cough 3. The largest number of deaths was due to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, these causing 12 deaths, of which 8 were of children who had not reached the age of 1 month. The death rate per 1,000 registered births was 116, which was 22 less than in 1904, when the rate was 138, and 32 less than the average for the 10 years previous to 1905, which was 148. The rates per 1,000 births in England and Wales in 1905 were 128; in 76 great towns 140, and in 141 smaller towns 132. In Carlton the rate was 130 per 1,000 births, and in Netherfield 102; the latter division, as

in previous years, showing to advantage in this respect. In 1904 the rates were, for Carlton 158 and Netherfield 118, showing a reduction in the rates of infantile mortality in both divisions in 1905. It is satisfactory to note that only 1 death of these little ones was attributed to Diarrhœa, an improvement on the six deaths from this disease in 1904, and 5 in 1903. Apart from heredity, climatical and insanitary conditions are the chief causal factors with respect to many of the diseases of infancy, by their influence on the constitution, food, and surroundings, but injudicious feeding is not yet altogether an event of the past. Feeding bottles, with long india-rubber tubes which cannot possibly be kept perfectly clean, are, in my opinion, responsible for many ailments affecting the digestive organs. Some of the 12 deaths attributed to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, the 3 to Gastritis, the 6 to Convulsions, and the 4 to Tuberculous Diseases were most probably, at least, indirectly due to contaminated food or unsuitable diet administered sometime or other. Unfortunately, cow's milk, which in a pure state is the best substitute in the absence of the mother's, is most easily and detrimentally affected by temperature, vitiated air, and unclean vessels. The birth rate in this country having fallen so rapidly, the preservation of infant life is a national affair of the utmost importance. Medical men do their best to counteract the evils which exist, but I think amongst the poorer classes, especially in crowded towns, more effectual assistance might be rendered by female visitors who could afford help and give instructions with regard to the general care and feeding of infants. For obvious reasons, where poverty exists infantile mortality is

most marked, the children often being weak from birth, and afterwards subjected to improper treatment, such as overcrowding and unsuitable food. The natural feeding from the mother's breast is in most cases the best, and it is very unfortunate that from some cause or other, such as being employed away from home, indifference, or selfishness, healthy mothers deprive their offspring of that which is most suitable for their welfare, and which would prevent much sickness and many an untimely death. Poverty being more abundant in Carlton than Netherfield, it is not surprising that a larger proportion of infants under 1 year of age die in the former. It is well understood that conditions which cause a high infantile mortality have a maiming influence on a large number of those children who survive, rendering them less able to resist or pass safely through illnesses, and to compete favourably in the strife for a livelihood and success in the future.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Including 1 from Influenza and 2 from Spasmodic Croup, there were 26 deaths from Zymotic Diseases, an increase of 5 over the recorded number for 1904. The Zymotic death rates were 1·8 for the whole district, 2·07 for Carlton and 1·57 for Netherfield. Measles, which caused 11 deaths in Carlton and 1 only in Netherfield, accounting for the difference in the rates for the two divisions. The increases of deaths from Zymotic Diseases in 1905 on those of 1904 were Measles 11, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, Influenza 1, and Erysipelas 1; and the decreases, Small-pox 1, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 2, and Diarrhœa 7. The causes and distribution

of these deaths in 1905 were Measles, 11 in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield; Scarlet Fever, 1 in each division; Whooping Cough, 3 in Netherfield; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 1 in each; Croup, 2 in Netherfield; Enteric Fever, 1 in Carlton; Epidemic Influenza, 1 in Carlton; Diarrhœa, 1 in each; and Erysipelas, 1 in Netherfield. Of these deaths, 9 were of children under 1 year of age, 13 between 1 and 5 years, 2 between 5 and 15; and of adults, 1 between 25 and 65, and 1 over 65 years.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of these I received 112 notifications, a decrease of 32 on the total for 1904, which was 144. The increases for 1905 compared with 1904 were Diphtheria 19, Enteric Fever 2, Continued Fever 1, and Puerperal Fever 1; and the decreases, Small-pox 28, Membranous Croup 2, Erysipelas 8, and Scarlet Fever 17.

Small-pox.—I am pleased to report a total absence of Small-pox in 1905, and I am inclined to think that the protection by vaccination, so generally adopted during the Small-pox scare of the preceding year, will prevent any serious outbreak for some time to come, in spite of the steady increase of population by immigration into the district from other parts. I understand that the question of reducing the expenditure at the Small-pox Hospital, which is now, and has been for some little time, empty, has been mooted, and probably the time has arrived for such reduction to be effected.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—There were 43 notifications of Diphtheria and 1 of Membranous Croup, which compares unfavourably with the previous year, when the notifications were 24 of the former and 3 of the latter. In Carlton there were 8 cases of Diphtheria and in Netherfield 35, the 1 case of Membranous Croup being in the latter division. The type of Diphtheria appears to have become milder, as only 2 deaths occurred in 1905 against 4 in 1904. The case mortality in 1904 was about 15, but in 1905 only 4 per cent. There was 1 death in each division. The ages of those attacked were 4 between 1 and 5; 30 between 5 and 15; 4 between 15 and 25; and 6 between 25 and 65 years. The storm-water drainage in Netherfield is, I think, the chief cause of its greater prevalence in that neighbourhood, and all practical steps short of ventilating shafts have been adopted to remedy it. The gradients being so slight, in flood-time the drains are full to overflowing and useless, and in drought the gulleys in general use, without attention, are empty and allow foul air to escape. Surface water drains are too frequently the receptacle of matter which should be received by the sewers. My observations, as a result of inspections in all cases notified, have not hitherto caused me to suspect the milk supply; the drinking water is also above suspicion. The schools are undoubtedly responsible in a measure for the spreading of the disease amongst children, and the pail system and cesspits, in addition to the drains, are likely contributors. I received in January, 1 notification; February, 2 notifications; March, 1; April, 0; May, 2; June, 2; July, 9; August, 8; September, 9; October, 3; November, 3;

and December, 4; the maximum appearing in the hot weather of July, and continuing through August and September. The Diphtheria has been apparently more or less sporadic, having primarily attacked individuals both of school age and beyond, and has not been confined to any one particular part or school in either division.

Scarlet Fever.—25 cases were notified, 17 less than in 1904. In Carlton there were 9 and in Netherffeld 16 cases. Of the total, 15 related to children between 5 and 15 years of age, most of whom attended some school. There were 2 deaths, making a case mortality of 8 per cent. There were 51 notifications in 1903 and 42 in 1904, showing a substantial decrease for 1905 with its, as before stated, 25 cases. In a large urban district contiguous to a populous city with constant intercommunication, infectious diseases such as Scarlet Fever will most likely be always more or less present; it is desirable, therefore, to maintain sanitary efficiency, so that thereby the type of disease may as far as possible be favourably modified and fatalities minimized. Some slight consolation may be derived from the fact that many individuals have become immune through first attacks, and therefore less likely to be sources of infection again. All cases have to be treated at home, there being no isolation hospital, but precautions including isolation as far as possible and disinfection are taken, which almost invariably are successful in preventing any extension therefrom.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.—There were 5 notifications of this disease, all in Carlton, with 1 death. In July there was 1 case, August 1, in September there were 2 cases, and November 1 case. The fatal case was that of a police-officer, who resided in one of a new row of houses in Chesterfield Street, the sanitary arrangements of which were satisfactory. One case on Woodborough Road was attributed to eating oysters three weeks before the illness commenced. In the previous year there were 3 cases notified.

Continued Fever.—3 cases were notified, all connected with Carlton, 1 between 15 and 25, and 2 between 25 and 65 years of age. In 1904 there were 2 cases notified. Insanitary surroundings are contributory causes of this disease, but the people affected were of such an age, working away from home, that in the absence of any definite evidence the source of disease is difficult to trace. One young man was employed in a workshop in Nottingham, and another travelled over a large area selling paraffin, so that both may have become infected outside the district.

Puerperal Fever.—2 cases of this disease were notified, both in Carlton. One patient had previously suffered from the complaint, and was probably more susceptible in consequence. She was attended by a trained nurse, and no fault could be found with anybody concerned. With regard to the other case, the nurse in attendance was found to be suffering from erysipelas, which was probably the cause of the patient's illness.

Reports of the cases were sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, and with his kind co-operation steps were taken to prevent spreading of the disease. This disease, like influenza, has a disagreeable habit of repeating its attacks on individuals at every favourable opportunity.

Erysipelas.—There were 33 notifications, 16 in Carlton and 17 in Netherfield, with 1 death in the latter. In 1904, there were 41 notifications. In both years more than half of those attacked were between 25 and 65 years of age. The fatal case was that of a child between 1 and 5 years old.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—This disease has caused no less than 12 deaths, all of children under 5 years of age; 11 of these deaths occurred in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield. Not since the year 1896, when there were also 12 deaths, has this disease caused so many fatalities as in 1905. It commenced, as usual, in the Infant Schools, where so many children unprotected by previous attacks assemble. These infant, and subsequently all the public schools, were in consequence of its rapid spread closed for a time. It seems to me that greater control over this disease and fewer fatalities would ensue if children under 5 years of age, who are so very susceptible, were excluded from elementary schools; further, a large general outlay and much inconvenience from closure of schools might be avoided. Of course it would be essential to success that the teachers should heartily co-operate with the Health

Authorities, by preventing children who have not been previously attacked, and who present any suspicious symptoms at the times of an outbreak, attending school without medical evidence of their fitness. In an infant school nearly every child is susceptible, through not having had a first attack, whereas in the other schools a very large proportion are protected; consequently the disease spreads with the utmost rapidity in the former, the children carrying therefrom the infection to the susceptible ones in their homes. If closure is to be of real use, it should be accomplished on the appearance of the first case, though not even then perhaps soon enough to prevent others from becoming infected. Waiting until a certain number of children are absent through the disease before closing the schools is useless as a means of stopping its spread. I presented a special report concerning the disease, a copy of which was sent to the Local Government Board. Protection in the majority of children is effected by a first attack, and when exceptions occur the second attack under the same conditions are probably less severe.

Chicken-Pox.—There have been cases of this disease, more or less numerous, at various times during the year, and as far as possible dealt with.

Whooping Cough caused 3 deaths, all in Netherfield, where at one time it was very prevalent; there are still some cases in the district and adjacent areas. Exclusion from school of all children suffering from the complaint is insisted on.

Diarrhœa.—Only 2 deaths, 1 in each division, were registered as due to Diarrhœa, both sufferers being under 5 years of age. In 1904 there were 9 deaths, 6 of which were of children under 1 year of age. My remarks respecting infantile mortality are most especially applicable to this disease, which usually prevails in hot weather, when the baneful effects of insanitary conditions and tainted food are accentuated.

Epidemic Influenza caused 1 death in Carlton. This disease appears to be ever “to the fore,” and probably indirectly causes more deaths than it is accredited with.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.—Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) caused 10 deaths, just double the number of the previous year; there were 5 in each division. The ages at death were: 1 between 5 and 15 years, 1 between 15 and 25, 7 between 25 and 65, and 1 over 65. As Phthisis is undoubtedly an infectious disease, rooms that have been occupied by consumptives should be disinfected before a fresh occupant takes possession. Plenty of air space, good ventilation, temperate living and cleanliness are necessary to combat this disease, and wherever there is deficiency in these respects, as in crowded slums, it will find its victims.

Other Tubercular Diseases caused 4 deaths of children under 1 year of age, 3 in Carlton and 1 in Netherfield.

Mumps.—In the month of February this disease was prevalent.

OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer caused 9 deaths, 4 of which were Carlton residents and 5 Netherfield. Of these, 1 from each division occurred in Basford Workhouse. In 1904 the same number of deaths from this disease took place, 6 in Carlton and 3 in Netherfield.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused 22 deaths, 18 in Carlton and 4 in Netherfield.

Heart Diseases caused 27 deaths, 16 in Carlton and 11 in Netherfield.

Premature Births and Debility from Birth were the registered causes of 15 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 6 in Carlton and 9 in Netherfield.

Senile Decay caused 16 deaths, of which 15 belonged to Carlton and 1 to Netherfield.

COWSHEDS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These have been inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself. One new cowshed had been erected, without the knowledge of the Authority, in a rather obscure position, no plans for the same having been previously presented for examination and approval. The owner, who pleaded ignorance, was requested to have proper plans prepared forthwith and submitted for inspection, which being complied with ended the matter. The custom of heaping up manure in farm-yards close to the cowsheds is not satisfactory, inasmuch as milk so readily absorbs noxious matters from a polluted atmosphere.

The drainage of 2 sheds was not satisfactory, and the Council ordered steps to be taken to remedy the same. Where whitewashing was required the occupiers readily undertook to have it done. All cowsheds are registered.

The slaughter-houses have also been inspected, and but slight defects in a few instances detected, which have, I believe, been attended to. There are 13 licensed slaughter-houses in the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the heading of workshops there are 12 bakehouses and 22 other workshops on the register, 34 in all, which have been duly inspected. In one case only has it been necessary to send the occupier a written notice, and no prosecutions have been called for. Minor defects, such as whitewashing, have been immediately attended to. There are no underground bakehouses. There are approximately 82 homeworkers' premises, the occupants being engaged chiefly in lace and hosiery work and dress-making. Nothing entailing danger to health of the workers or of infection has been observed. There are 4 factories. The provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, which the District Council have to enforce, are those respecting the means of escape in case of fire. Any factory where more than 40 persons are employed if not furnished with a certificate from the Council is not in conformity with the Act. These provisions have been enforced. Power is given to the Council by Section 15 of the Act to make by-laws providing for means of escape from fire in the case of any factory or workshop.

19 lists embracing 60 outworkers have been received. 15 addresses of outworkers have been forwarded to, and 60 addresses received from, other Authorities. Occupiers of factories, workshops or any place from which work is given out are required to keep lists of outworkers employed by them, and send copies to the Council twice a year, before the 1st February and 1st August. The penalties are £2 for the first, and £5 for a second or subsequent offence.

CONCLUSION.

I have examined the water from 2 wells : in one the water was badly polluted, and the well was done away with ; in the other slight pollution was detected, which was rectified by cleaning out the well.

All the schools have been disinfected during the holidays.

I herewith present reports from the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, together with the usual tables respecting deaths, infectious diseases and rainfall, &c., including an additional one relating to infantile mortality, the form for which has been supplied by the Local Government Board.

With an expression of thanks to the Members and Officials of the Council for the courtesy and consideration I have always received at their hands,

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. KNIGHT.

February, 1905.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

JANUARY, 1906.

Plans have been approved for 183 Dwelling-houses (68 in Carlton, 50 in Netherfield, and 65 on the Porchester, Carnarvon and Thorneywood Estates), 4 Alterations to Houses, 2 New Streets, 4 Stables, 1 New School, 2 Cart Sheds and Outbuildings, and 1 Bakehouse.

The work of sewerage and making-up the streets on the Thorneywood Estate has been completed. The whole of the houses on this estate have been connected to the sewers, and the old cesspools filled up.

The sewerage of the Porchester and Carnarvon Estates is now being proceeded with. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the sewers have already been constructed, and it is hoped that the whole of the sewers will be completed and the houses connected to them within the next six months.

The Council have now under consideration the making-up (under the "Private Street Works Act, 1892") of all the private streets in the Netherfield Ward, most of which are now completely filled up on each side with dwellings, and the work therefore requires attention.

24 New Street Lamps have been erected where required, and about 50 old ones have been fitted with Incandescent fittings.

Both surface water drains and sewers have been regularly flushed and disinfected.

The erection of the Free Library and Caretaker's House has now been completed and will shortly be opened to the public. The work of building a Fire Station is being commenced, and sufficient land is retained on the same site for the erection, at a future time, of Public Offices and Baths.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT.

The year has been a very quiet one, but we have been making very satisfactory progress. We have dealt with about 100 nuisances. A very many visits have been made.

A large number of complaints have been made during the year about the cesspits on the Porchester and Thorneywood Estates, but this will be remedied when the sewer is completed.

The night-soil work has been very fairly satisfactory where our own men carry out the work ; we have received many complaints from the estates.

The Bakehouses and Slaughter-houses have been inspected, and, I think, with one or two exceptions they were sātisfactory. A few defects have been attended to and improvements carried out.

The Workshops have been visited, and show an improvement, having been cleaned during the year.

The number of milch cows in the district on December 21st was 101, and these were of good quality.

The number of Bakehouses visited was 12, and Slaughter-houses 13.

TABLE 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			Number.	Rate*	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				
1895	7,300	225	30·82	40	177	138	18·9	...	...
1896	7,500	257	34·26	29	112	113	15·06	...	...
1897	8,500	275	32·31	53	193	111	13·04	...	...
1898	9,500	299	31·47	42	140	126	13·26	...	...
1899	9,750	304	31·17	43	141	130	13·33	...	...
1900	10,000	285	28·5	46	161	126	12·6	...	...
1901	10,580	336	31·75	48	148	156	14·74	...	...
1902	11,655	362	31·05	55	152	129	11·06	...	...
1903	12,402	369	29·75	44	119	114	9·19	...	...
1904	13,231	405	30·61	56	133	143	10·8	10	153	11·56	
Averages for years 1895—1904	10,041	311	31·16	45	148	128	13·19	...	...
1905	14,078	403	28·62	47	116	156	11·08	9	165	11·72	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area }
covered by water) }

Total population at all ages, 10,041 }
Number of inhabited houses, 2,159 } At Census of
Average number of persons per house, 4·65 } 1901.

TABLE 2.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1905 and Previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—WHOLE DISTRICT.				2.—CARLTON.				3.—NETHERFIELD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.												
1895	7,300	225	138	40	4,150	...	92	25	3,150	...	46	15
1896	7,500	257	113	29	4,200	124	72	14	3,300	133	41	15
1897	8,500	275	111	53	4,900	152	79	35	3,600	123	32	18
1898	9,500	299	126	42	5,300	159	86	24	4,200	140	40	18
1899	9,750	304	130	43	5,621	172	94	30	4,129	132	36	13
1900	10,000	285	126	46	5,680	139	71	23	4,320	146	55	23
1901	10,580	336	156	48	5,540	182	102	25	5,040	154	54	23
1902	11,655	362	129	55	6,116	199	79	39	5,539	163	50	16
1903	12,402	369	114	44	6,489	191	78	30	5,913	178	36	14
1904	13,231	405	153	56	7,078	209	96	33	6,153	196	57	23
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904.	10,041	311	129	45	5,507	169	84	27	4,534	151	44	17
1905 ...	14,078	403	165	47	7,713	207	104	27	6,365	196	61	20

TABLE 3.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds	Carlton Division or Ward.	Netherfield Division.	Carlton.	Netherfield.	
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	} Nil.	}	
Cholera ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Diphtheria ...	43	0	3	30	4	6	0	8	35			
Mem. Croup ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Erysipelas ...	33	2	1	4	4	19	3	16	17			
Scarlet Fever ...	25	1	7	15	1	1	0	9	16			
Typhus Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Enteric Fever ...	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0			
Relapsing Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Continued Fever...	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0			
Puerperal Fever...	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0			
Plague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Totals ...	112	3	12	49	11	34	3	43	69			

Isolation Small-pox Hospital at Hucknall Torkard.

TABLE 4.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to local- ities, whether occurring in or beyond the district.	
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	Carlton.	Nether- field.
Small-pox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles.....	12	4	8	0	0	0	0	11	1
Scarlet fever.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Whooping-cough...	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup...	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Croup	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fever {	Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Enteric	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Other <i>contd.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic influenza	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cholera.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Enteritis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other septic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis (Pulmon- ary Tuberculosis)	10	0	0	1	1	7	1	5	5
Other tubercular diseases	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cancer, malignant disease.....	9	0	0	0	0	7	2	4	5
Bronchitis.....	10	3	1	0	0	0	6	10	0
Pneumonia	12	4	3	1	0	3	1	8	4
Pleurisy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of liver }									
Venereal diseases..									
Premature birth...	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Diseases and acci- dents of parturi- tion	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Heart diseases.....	27	0	1	1	2	12	11	16	11
Accidents.....	6	0	1	1	2	1	1	3	3
Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senile Decay	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	15	1
Debility	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
All other causes....	29	12	1	1	0	9	6	17	12
All causes.....	165	47	20	7	5	41	45	104	61

TABLE 5.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1905.
 DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	{ Certified	8	0	7	1	0	5	5	0	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	46
	{ Uncertified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	{ Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Chicken-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
	{ Scarlet Fever	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	{ Diphtheria : Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{ Diarrhœa, all forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	{ Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Wasting Diseases.	{ Premature Birth	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	{ Congenital Defects	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	{ Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Want of Breast-milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	0	5	0	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Tuberculous Diseases.	{ Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	{ Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	{ Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Convulsions	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
	{ Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	{ Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	{ Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
	{ Suffocation, overlaying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Other Causes	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		9	0	7	1	17	5	5	0	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	47

Births in the year { Legitimate ...386
 { Illegitimate ... 17

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ...165

Population (estimated to middle of 1905)
 14,078.

**Table of Deaths and their causes, and
Zymotic Death Rates during the past
Ten Years in the whole District.**

Including Deaths of
Residents registered
in Public Institutions
beyond the District.

	1896.	1897.	1898	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Measles	12	1	10	2	0	4	1	1	1	12
Scarlet										
Fever ...	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	2
Diphtheria } and M. Croup }	1	0	4	1	5	0	0	3	4	2
Whooping Cough.....	1	5	11	1	4	8	0	4	2	3
Enteric Fever.....	1	0	10	5	2	4	2	2	1	1
Diarrhœa ...	2	11	13	10	5	10	4	5	9	2
Erysipelas...	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis	11	5	5	8	12	6	8	12	5	10
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	10	25	13	23	21	21	28	23	22	22
Heart Diseases ...	9	5	8	6	8	13	8	13	11	27
All other causes	64	58	51	71	66	90	78	50	96	83
TOTALS...	113	111	126	130	126	156	129	114	153	165
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases (excluding Influenza and Spasmodic Croup)	19	18	49	22	19	26	7	16	21	23
Zymotic Death Rates) per 1,000 estimated population)	2.5	2.1	5.1	2.1	1.7	2.4	.6	1.2	1.5	1.6

METEOROLOGY.

The rainfall in Nottingham last year was just over 20 inches, or about a quarter-of-an-inch more than that of 1904. The average rainfall for the past 39 years is 24·959, so that the fall last year was nearly 5 inches below the average.

The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was that on Saturday, the 17th June, when 1·568 inches fell. Neither in January, February, nor December was there an inch of rain.

The 23rd May, with a temperature of 30·2 degrees in the air and 28 degrees on the grass, was colder than several days in November and December, and practically destroyed all plum and pear blossom in the district.

The highest temperature in the shade was 83·5 on the 14th July, and the lowest was 18·0 on the 19th January.

On the 6th January, 1905, there was a gale with a velocity of 51 miles per hour, and that of the 1st May blew at the rate of 50 miles.

Last year there were 1,633 hours of sunshine, being 30 hours more than in the previous year.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	4	1	
Workshops (Includi'g Worksh'p Laundries)	34		
Workplaces	82		
Homeworkers' Premises ...			
Total	120	1	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1		
Total	1	1		

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5)	<div> Notified by H.M. Inspectors ... 1 </div> <div> Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors </div>
---	--

<i>Lists of Outworkers</i> (S. 107)		Number of	
		Lists.	Out-workers.
Lists received		19	60
Addresses of Outworkers	{ forwarded to other Authorities ...	15	
	{ received from other Authorities ...	60	

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1905	...	...	...	...
Important classes of Workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here	}	Bakehouses ... ..	..	12
		Other Workshops ...	...	22
Total number of workshops on Register	...	...	...	34